

19990131.ba v02_n408.bam.990131 v02_n409.bam.990131

>From ???@??? Mon Feb 01 02:59:13 1999
Message-Id: <199901311911.NAA19170@sco.theporch.com>
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 13:10:30 CST
From: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: BOATANCHORS digest 2408

BOATANCHORS Digest 2408

Topics covered in this issue include:

- 1) Eico 723 TX Part Needed
by "Wallace Gibbons" <rockwall@tcsourseone.com>
- 2) Parts etc.
by Edward Zeranski <ejz@nosc.mil>
- 3) Collins oscillator identity
by David and Shari Abell <dabell@aloha.net>
- 4) Bowl Insulators Wanted
by "Jim Berry" <basalop@gte.net>
- 5) Re: Chassis Cleaning
by Al Parker <anchor@coastalnet.com>
- 6) Re: Burping/Equalising
by Andre Guibert <aguibert@sympatico.ca>
- 7) Re: New Shack
by John Dilks <oldradio@worldnet.att.net>
- 8) FS: 73 Magazines from first issue
by Avery Comarow <acomarow@USNEWS.COM>
- 9) Clutter Lullaby / The Other Shore
by polepeeg@aaa4rm.ba-watch.org (Marty's Refl. Drop)
- 10) 19" Rack
by Dave Jordan <wa3gin@erols.com>
- 11) RE: Clutter Lullaby / The Other Shore
by "Christopher A. Bowne" <radiobwn@riconnect.com>
- 12) Bug problem solved
by "Roberta J. Barmore" <rbarmore@indy.net>
- 13) Re: Bug problem solved
by John M Iverson <jackiv@juno.com>
- 14) Uh -- oh Zenith T0 woes...
by "Wilkowski, Joseph" <Joseph.Wilkowski@usa.xerox.com>
- 15) FS: URM-25D Signal Generator
by JONWEINER@aol.com
- 16) Scotch Tape on Panel
by "Charles Moody" <cmoody@brandons.net>
- 17) Re: Bug problem solved
by Lenox Carruth <carruth@geo-thermal.com>
- 18) End of Morse (long. . .)

by "Carl Yaffey" <cyaffey@columbus.rr.com>
19) Duplicate BAs For Sale
by GEORGE J MISIC <ke8rn@juno.com>

Message-ID: <36B3DEB6.9781E0B@tcsourceone.com>
Date: Sat, 30 Jan 1999 21:40:23 -0700
From: "Wallace Gibbons" <rockwall@tcsourceone.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Eico 723 TX Part Needed
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Greetings,

Have a very nice little Eico 723 novice transmitter. Upon checkout, found the band switch is broken. Before I try to kludge it back together, anyone have a parts set that may have the bandswitch? Just need the front wafer.

Email direct and let's work a deal and keep this little tx on the air.

Wally Gibbons

Message-Id: <3.0.1.32.19990130213022.009c3100@marlin.nosc.mil>
Date: Sat, 30 Jan 1999 21:30:22 -0800
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: Edward Zeranski <ejz@nosc.mil>
Subject: Parts etc.
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

1. Last week someone wanted a 3ph 115V 400Hz source, please email, found the aircraft mg set.
2. Found Dynamotor DM 416, 330VDC@170ma., nice condition. What was it for?
3. Picked up a MultiElmac AF67 transmitter and PS2V power supply for \$10. TX is bad butt ugly but sound and restorable with partial copy of manual, PS is in fairly decent shape.. does anyone have info on the supply?
Thanks folks!

Ed Zeranski This is a private opinion or statement.
home email: ezeran@cris.com , ICQ # 3255293

Message-Id: <199901310541.TAA22246@haleakala.aloha.net>
Date: Sat, 30 Jan 1999 18:03:59 -1000
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: David and Shari Abell <dabell@aloha.net>
Subject: Collins oscillator identity
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Hello everyone,

I have a Collins oscillator I got in a pile of junk I would like to identify. Type 70H-13A.
I would like to know what it goes in. If I determine I have no use for this, I will offer it to a needy enthusiast.

Thanks and Aloha,

Dave Abell
Operator of Collins, Hallicrafters, Heath, Drake, Hammarlund equipment.

From: "Jim Berry" <basalop@gte.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Bowl Insulators Wanted
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 02:12:25 -0800
Message-ID: <002d01be4d02\$32d8e0a0\$5b4afdd0@default>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I have a shack in my backyard that I am going to set up some WWII Navy gear. Almost in all cases, this stuff used a single wire feed line which was part of end fed antennas.

I need some bowl insulators. Guess these things were also called feedthru insulators. They came in all sizes. Some from an inch or so up to 6 or 8 inches in diameter.

Got any or know of a source? Drop me a line.

73 Jim K7SLI

Message-Id: <3.0.5.32.19990131195701.00893a50@mail1.coastalnet.com>
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 19:57:01 -0500

To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: Al Parker <anchor@coastalnet.com>
Subject: Re: Chassis Cleaning
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

At 03:47 PM 1/30/99 -0600, you wrote:

>I'm working on a Drake 2B with the copper plated chassis and a Hammarlund
>HQ-110 with what looks like a galvanized chassis. They both have black
>spots from what looks like moisture and years of crud.
>>Is there a way to clean and brighten these chassis? Does cleaning remove
>any kind of protective coating? If it does, how does one restore the coating.
>

Hi Jim,

Some one else asked, "Can I use Brasso to clean a 2B copper chassis?"

I answered:

No, not directly. It's been coated with a clear material, lacquer? I think. I don't know if anyone has completely stripped one, maybe so. The chassis is not copper, just plated.

I've cleaned some of the spots locally by scraping the crud with a knife blade, down to metal, which removes some of the lacquer around the spot, then used Brasso on the spot only, & recoated with clear fingernail polish.

Looks spotty, but better than black spots. It's not easy or quick. I use forceps with a small cloth wad to rub the Brasso on.

Sorry there's no easy way (that I know of), but at least you get to develop an intimate relationship with your radio - hi -.

On the Hammarlund, I agree with my friend Arden Allen - do use something to coat the chassis after you've cleaned it. (I think Gummy Bear owns stock in WD-40 - hi -.) I didn't do that on a couple recently, and after a good cleaning and rinsing with distilled water, they do develop a dusty corrosion film rather quickly if not oiled lightly. I had similar black spots on an SX-101, I couldn't find a way to get rid of them.

73,

Al, W8UT
New Bern, NC
Boat Anchors appreciated here
anchor@coastalnet.com

Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 08:21:12 -0500 (EST)
Message-Id: <199901311321.IAA19140@smtp11.bellglobal.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: Andre Guibert <aguibert@sympatico.ca>
Subject: Re: Burping/Equalising

>To: AAFRadio@erols.com
>From: Andre Guibert <aguibert@sympatico.ca>
>Subject: Re: Burping/Equalising

>
>

Bonjour Mike and All

>
> An explanation for "Relay Chattering" is in order as
> Mike has pointed out.
Using a 200w continuous load as the full charge cut off
> charger relay would be cycling On/Off when in no load
> condition.
> I have another rectifier, selenium, 40A/24V, that I use
> with a 120/240V HD auto-transformer connected to the
> 120V, to get 24/12VDC.
> Biggest load on 12VDC is for WS9/52, their dynamotors
> alone draw 25A.

>
> Andre
> Acres of Boatanchors

>
>
>

At 18:07 99-01-30 -0500, you wrote:

>>

>>> Have been using a fork lift charger(100A/24V) with a 200w
>>> lamp load, it stops relay chattering, for my BA's
>>> dynamotors.

>>

>>That's a good substitute - I have something similar, and it beats the
>>wet cells by a long way. Curious - I'm wondering why a load would
>>help? Is it only a half wave rectifier?

>>

>>73,

>>Mike Hanz KC4TOS

>>

>>

johanne

Message-ID: <36B465A3.72B3@worldnet.att.net>
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 09:16:03 -0500
From: John Dilks <oldradio@worldnet.att.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
CC: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: New Shack
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

James D. Mayfield wrote:

>

> Well, I have out grown my shack. I bought three Collins receivers a Heath
> TX-1 and a RX-1, DX-100 and several others in the last 60days. These dam
> radios are just like peanuts, I had one and cant stop. Help!!! Going from a
> 9 by 12 shack, which I thought was big at the time, to a 17 by 17, hope
> this will provide enough space, till we move someday.

-----snip-----

Dave,

Bite the bullet now and avoid problems later. A 28' x 40' with
storage overhead woud be just right. Better figure on where to place
the 40' storage trailer in about three years.

--

73' John Dilks, K2TQN

Please visit my OldRadio Museum
<http://www.eht.com/oldradio/museum>

Webmaster for the Antique Wireless Association
<http://www.ggw.org/awa> Click on "Page 2"

--and--

for the New Jersey Antique Radio Club
<http://www.eht.com/oldradio>

-

Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: Avery Comarow <acomarow@USNEWS.COM>
Subject: FS: 73 Magazines from first issue
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 09:28:11 -0500
Message-Id: <14281157800407@usnews.com>

I have the entire run of 73 Magazine from the very first issue in Oct. 1960.
All issues are intact, with covers.

Asking \$400, plus shipping from Potomac, Md. (zip 20854).

I will not break up the collection unless there are no offers for the whole
thing (and maybe not even then<g>).

Email, or call at 301-983-2407 (home) or 202-955-2609 (work).

Best, Avery W40GK
Avery Comarow
Senior writer,
U.S. News & World Report
202-955-2609

Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 10:22:20 -0500
From: polepeeg@aa4rm.ba-watch.org (Marty's Refl. Drop)
Message-Id: <199901311522.KAA14913@aa4rm.ba-watch.org>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Cc: bob@ns.atl.org, marshah@waldenu.edu
Subject: Clutter Lullaby / The Other Shore

"The Other Shore" is a song by the Psycho Lizards

Says my 17-yr-old boy: "A Clutter Lullaby"

Heard it for the 2nd time on an "alternative FM" station in Atl. &
captured half on tape.

"The Other Shore" sounds like a white Appalachain ditty done by "Deliverance
inbreds." But a kink appears. Note some of lyrics

On the other shore
On the other shore
We'll meet all of our posessions
On the other shore

All our school art will be
there on God's refrigerator door
Girl's see their every high-heeled Barbie
On the other shore

.... etc.

Storage buildings of enormous size
On the other shore

.... etc.

So fill in what YOU'll see =====eg.=====>

There'll be ART13s forever
And BC611s galore
Gibson Girl's for rescue
On the other shore

And National HROs
Big Johnsons, smiling wives, and more
Optical illusions
On the other shore

WHATTAN IDEA those Psycho lizards had!

Marty

PS: For Military collectors, there was a later piece called "Nazi Lovelore"
by Bob Marley. Couldn't understand a word.

Message-ID: <36B479CD.3D1BBB69@erols.com>
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 10:42:05 -0500
From: Dave Jordan <wa3gin@erols.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: 19" Rack
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hi folks,

I'm building a home brew linear amp and I'm in search of a s 5-6ft open
or closed 19" rack. If you're in the WDC metro area I'll be happy to
pick-up.

thanks,
dave

Message-ID: <01BE4D13.EDDF3BE0@mys21.riconnect.com>
From: "Christopher A. Bowne" <radiobwn@riconnect.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Cc: "'boatanchors@theporch.com'" <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: RE: Clutter Lullaby / The Other Shore
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 12:19:12 -0500

Heard a recording called "Big Rig Blues" on a local (WCNI-FM 91.1 Mc,
Connecticut College) blues show recently. Didn't catch the artist though.
It was about driving 18 wheelers, but one could easily compose new lyrics
about the FCC AM PEP power limit, etc, in the vein of the immortal WA1HLR
"PW Mobile Blues", which I believe is still available in RealAudio format
on the WB3HUZ AM Window Internet site.

73,

Chris Bowne, AJ1G
Stonington, CT
radiobwn@ricconnect.com
AMI No. 211

Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 12:31:33 -0500 (EST)
From: "Roberta J. Barmore" <rbarmore@indy.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Bug problem solved
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.96.990131122748.25228B-1000000@indy2>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

>blush< The "mysterious" bug problem is solved. Turns out the lover bearing was so far backed out that the lockscrew, though it would tighten, was not gripping the bearing. Duh!

Thanks to everyone for all the good advice.

...I'm still making some nasty, left-footed Morse with the critter.
Workin' on that--no way to shortcut the need for practice!

73,
--Bobbi

KB9GKX "RJ" rbarmore@indy.net Roberta J. (Bobbi) Barmore
FISTS #3388 * G-QRP #10001 * ARRL * RSGB * WIA
Appreciator Of Vacuum-Tube Ham Gear and Vintage Keys

To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Cc: boatanchors@theporch.com
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 11:43:54 CST
Subject: Re: Bug problem solved
Message-ID: <19990131.115357.3502.2.jackiv@juno.com>
From: John M Iverson <jackiv@juno.com>

bobbi, what is a "lover" bearing sounds good to me. jack
Jack Iverson K0EWU jackiv@juno.com
ARRL, IEEE LM, RCA, AMI, ARCI, QCWA

On Sun, 31 Jan 1999 12:31:33 -0500 (EST) "Roberta J. Barmore"
<rbarmore@indy.net> writes:

>

>>blush< The "mysterious" bug problem is solved. Turns out the lover

>bearing was so far backed out that the lockscrew, though it would
>tighten,
>was not gripping the bearing. Duh!
> Thanks to everyone for all the good advice.
> ...I'm still making some nasty, left-footed Morse with the critter.
>Workin' on that--no way to shortcut the need for practice!
>
> 73,
> --Bobbi
>
>KB9GKX "RJ" rbarmore@indy.net Roberta J. (Bobbi) Barmore
> FISTS #3388 * G-QRP #10001 * ARRL * RSGB * WIA
> Appreciator Of Vacuum-Tube Ham Gear and Vintage Keys
>
>

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or call Juno at (800) 654-JUNO [654-5866]

Content-return: allowed
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 12:43:19 -0600
From: "Wilkowski, Joseph" <Joseph.Wilkowski@usa.xerox.com>
Subject: Uh -- oh Zenith T0 woes...
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-id: <8B049D471C61D111847C00805FA67B1C010D6D97@USA0129MS1>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"

Well, today it happened. I went to open my (recently restored)
H-500 Zenith TransOceanic to do a little listening and low and behold I
flipped the latch on the top cover and found it in my hand a second later.
Looks to be pot metal and un-repairable. Anyone can point me in a direction
of a parts unit or NOS or anything to help me replace this latch I would be
much happier than I am today.

Thanks so much to a great bunch of anchorites.

/joe k8fc

From: JONWEINER@aol.com
Message-ID: <73353c61.36b4a4a7@aol.com>
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 13:44:55 EST

To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Subject: FS: URM-25D Signal Generator
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

I am selling a URM-25D signal generator. Overall condition is good, with some residue from areas that were taped with masking tape. Audio generator has full output. RF portion has an intermittent - will need some attention. This is the model that goes down to 10Khz for aligning those low IF's and up to over 50Mhz. Price \$75., either pick up at Greenville, SC, or plus shipping.

Jon, K1VVC

Message-ID: <000301be4d4a\$817faf20\$47a031cc@cmoody>
From: "Charles Moody" <cmoody@brandons.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Scotch Tape on Panel
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 12:49:59 -0600
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Friends of Firebottles: I have a pretty pristine Heath SB-200, but the original owner Scotch taped a note on the front panel. I'm having a time trying to get the old tape off without damaging or discoloring the panel. I think this has been discussed before in the group, but I can't find it in my files. And to the folks that responded to my search for U.S. made 572B's, I've been caught up in some hectic family activities - I'll will respond to your messages ASAP.
Thanks, Charles, N4PI

Message-ID: <36B4A445.25EC2D1C@geo-thermal.com>
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 12:43:17 -0600
From: Lenox Carruth <carruth@geo-thermal.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
CC: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Bug problem solved
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Just where is this bearing located?

Roberta J. Barmore wrote:

> >blush< The "mysterious" bug problem is solved. Turns out the lover
> bearing

--

Lenox

Lenox Carruth Dallas, TX carruth@geo-thermal.com
Collector of WW-II Communications Equipment and Memorabilia

Wanted: TCS-14 Transmitter, TBX, BD-71, Sextant

Message-ID: <00e901be4d4c\$44178d40\$d1d8a9d0@300.columbus.rr.com>
From: "Carl Yaffey" <cyaffey@columbus.rr.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: End of Morse (long. . .)
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 14:02:36 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

=====

The Economist, Jan. 23, 1999
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

... --- ... -. . . ---. (SOS, RIP)

Morse code is being replaced by a new satellite-based system for sending
distress calls at sea. Its dots and dashes have had a good run for their
money

"Calling all. This is our last cry before our eternal silence."

Surprisingly this message, which flashed over the airwaves in the dots
and dashes of Morse code on January 31st 1997, was not a desperate
transmission by a radio operator on a sinking ship. Rather, it was a
message signalling the end of the use of Morse code for distress calls
in French waters. Since 1992 countries around the world have been
decommissioning their Morse equipment with similar (if less poetic)
sign-offs, as the world's shipping switches over to a new satellite-

based arrangement, the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System. The final deadline for the switch-over to GMDSS is February 1st, a date that is widely seen as the end of an era.

For although dots and dashes will not die out altogether -- they will, for example, continue to be used by amateur radio operators, spies, and some members of the armed forces -- the switch to GMDSS marks the end of the last significant international use of Morse. The code has, however, had a good history. From its origins in 1832, when an American inventor called Samuel Morse first started scribbling in his notebook, it grew to become the global standard for sending messages along wires and, later, over the airwaves. Morse code was, in effect, the network protocol for the world's first Internet: the international telegraph network, whose cables trussed up the globe in the second half of the 19th century.

The mother of all networks:

Appropriately for a technology commonly associated with radio operators on sinking ships, the idea of Morse code is said to have occurred to Samuel Morse while he was on board a ship crossing the Atlantic. At the time Morse was a painter and occasional inventor, but when another of the ship's passengers informed him of recent advances in electrical theory, Morse was suddenly taken with the idea of building an electric telegraph.

Other inventors had been trying to do just that for the best part of a century. Morse succeeded and is now remembered as "the father of the telegraph" partly thanks to his singlemindedness -- it was 12 years, for example, before he secured money from Congress to build his first telegraph line -- but also for technical reasons. Compared with rival electric telegraph designs, such as the needle telegraph developed by William Cooke and Charles Wheatstone in Britain, Morse's design was very simple: it required little more than a "key" (essentially, a spring-loaded switch) to send messages, a clicking "sounder" to receive them, and a wire to link the two. But although Morse's hardware was simple, there was a catch: in order to use his equipment, operators had to learn the special code of dots and dashes that still bears his name.

Originally, Morse had not intended to use combinations of dots and dashes to represent individual letters. His first code, sketched in his notebook during that transatlantic voyage, used dots and dashes to represent the digits 0 to 9. Morse's idea was that messages would consist of strings of numbers corresponding to words and phrases in a special numbered dictionary. But Morse later abandoned this scheme and, with the help of an associate, Alfred Vail, devised the Morse alphabet, which could be used to spell out messages a letter at a time in dots and dashes.

At first, the need to learn this complicated-looking code made Morse's

telegraph seem impossibly tricky compared with other, more user-friendly designs. Cooke's and Wheatstone's telegraph, for example, used five needles to pick out letters on a diamond-shaped grid. But although this meant that anyone could use it, it also required five wires between telegraph stations. Morse's telegraph needed only one. And some people, it soon transpired, had a natural facility for Morse code.

As electric telegraphy took off in the early 1850s, the Morse telegraph quickly became dominant. It was adopted as the European standard in 1851, allowing direct connections between the telegraph networks of different countries. (Britain chose not to participate, sticking with needle telegraphs for a few more years.) By this time Morse code had been revised to allow for accents and other foreign characters, resulting in a split between American and International Morse that continues to this day. On international submarine cables, left and right swings of a light-beam reflected from a tiny rotating mirror were used to represent dots and dashes.

Meanwhile a distinct telegraphic subculture was emerging, with its own customs and vocabulary, and a hierarchy based on the speed at which operators could send and receive Morse code. First-class operators, who could send and receive at speeds of up to 45 words a minute, handled press traffic, securing the best-paid jobs in big cities. At the bottom of the pile were slow, inexperienced rural operators, many of whom worked the wires as part-timers. As their Morse code improved, however, rural operators found that their new-found skill was a passport to better pay in a city job. Telegraphers soon swelled the ranks of the emerging middle classes.

Telegraphy was also deemed suitable work for women. By 1870, a third of the operators in the Western Union office in New York, the largest telegraph office in America, were female. Just as skilled operators found that they could recognise each other over the wires from their style of Morse code, many operators claimed to be able to recognise women operators. Inevitably, romances were initiated over the wires -- just as they are today by e-mail. There were even a handful of weddings by telegraph.

In a dramatic ceremony in 1871, Morse himself said goodbye to the global community of telegraphers he had brought into being. After a lavish banquet and many adulatory speeches, Morse sat down behind an operator's table and, placing his finger on a key connected to every telegraph wire in America, tapped out his final farewell to a standing ovation. By the time of his death in 1872, the world was well and truly wired: more than 650,000 miles of telegraph line and 30,000 miles of submarine cable were throbbing with Morse code; and 20,000 towns and villages were connected to the global network. Just as the Internet is today often called an "information superhighway", the telegraph was described in its day as an

"instantaneous highway of thought".

But by the 1890s the Morse telegraph's heyday as a cutting-edge technology was coming to an end, with the invention of the telephone and the rise of automatic telegraphs, precursors of the teleprinter, neither of which required specialist skills to operate. Morse code, however, was about to be given a new lease of life thanks to another new technology: wireless.

Following the invention of radiotelegraphy by Guglielmo Marconi in 1896, its potential for use at sea quickly became apparent. For the first time, ships could communicate with each other, and with the shore, whatever the weather and even when out of visual range. In 1897 Marconi successfully sent Morse code messages between a shore station and an Italian warship 19km (12 miles) away. The first sea rescue after a distress call sent by radiotelegraph took place in 1899, when a lightship in the Dover Straits reported the grounding of Elbe, a steamship. Two years later, Marconi sent the first transatlantic radio signal: three dots, the letter "S" in Morse code. By 1910, Morse radio equipment was commonplace on ships.

The sinking of the Titanic in 1912, however, highlighted the need for radio operators to listen at all times for distress signals. After the disaster it emerged that the liner Californian had been only a few miles away, and that hundreds of lives might have been saved had the Californian's radio operator been on duty and so able to receive the Titanic's "SOS" distress call. At the first International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), held in London in 1914, it was agreed that large vessels should maintain 24-hour radio watch.

This rule has remained ever since, with subsequent SOLAS conventions gradually introducing new rules to keep pace with the development of technologies such as radiotelephony. The advent of satellite technology led the International Maritime Organisation to amend the SOLAS convention in 1988 to introduce GMDSS, an automated emergency communications system based on satellite and radio links.

Optional since 1992, GMDSS equipment will be compulsory worldwide from February 1st on all ships that exceed 300 tonnes, carry 12 or more passengers, or travel in international waters. (Owners of smaller vessels can install the equipment if they wish.) Under GMDSS, anyone on board a ship in distress merely has to press a button to send a distress call containing the vessel's identification number and its precise location -- there is no need for a skilled Morse operator. And so, after nearly 170 years, Morse code will finally slip beneath the waves.

Over and out:

As communications protocols go, Morse has lasted a surprisingly long time - -- admittedly with a few tweaks here and there. So how might its modern

descendant, the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP), fare in comparison? TCP/IP was devised in 1973 by Robert Kahn and Vinton Cerf (a man with Morse-like stature in the Internet world who is often known as the "father of the Internet").

As with Morse code before it, TCP/IP is being improved to respond to new challenges and technologies. Its addressing system is now being overhauled to make room for billions of additional connections, to allow for the wireless devices expected to proliferate over coming years and to enable even household appliances to go online. Mr Cerf is also working on how to extend the Internet to such other places as the moon and Mars, since the time delays as radio signals travel through space make the current protocol unsuitable.

Further improvements will follow: indeed, since it is spoken by computers, not humans, TCP/IP is easier to adapt than was Morse. Even so, in today's fast-changing computer world, it seems unlikely that TCP/IP will remain in continuous use for anything like as long as the century and a half managed by Morse code, its distant digital ancestor.

To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Cc: gmisic@medrad.com, doowop6@juno.com, wa8mlv@juno.com
Subject: Duplicate BAs For Sale
Message-ID: <19990131.150511.6839.3.KE8RN@juno.com>
From: GEORGE J MISIC <ke8rn@juno.com>
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 14:10:14 EST

Hello all,

Time to sell or trade some duplicate items to make room for more STUFF!
Here is the list, in no particular order. Interesting trade proposals welcome! Asking prices are just that and include shipping in CONUS; will sell to best reasonable offer or trade.

TRANSCEIVERS

Clegg 22er, very good condition, works well \$125
Clegg 99er, good condition, works \$ 75
Clegg Venus, fair condition; a restoration project, sorta works
\$ 100
Galaxy V Mk 2, good condition, wrong tuning knob, unchecked \$
85
Galaxy GT-550, very good condition, unchecked \$ 90
Gonset Communicator IV for two meters, good condition, works \$
125
Heathkit Twoer, perfect, with microphone, license holder, manual
\$ 75
Swan 350, very good condition, works \$ 100

Swan 350-B, like brand new, in the original box, works perfectly
\$ 275

Swan 500-CX, generally good condition, unchecked \$ 125

Utica 650 + VF0, good but missing rear panel, unchecked \$ 50

RECEIVERS

Collins 75S-1, very good, works well \$ 320

Collins 75S-1, very good, slight dial slippage \$ 260

Drake R4-B, very good condition, works well \$ 175

Hallicrafters SX-117, good+ condition \$ 175

Hammarlund HQ-110C, good but broken S-meter pointer, works well
\$ 100

Hammarlund HQ-129-X, very good condition, works great \$ 175

RME 4350, fair condition, dial drive problems, could be restored
\$ 50

TRANSMITTERS

Ameco TX-62, good condition, unchecked \$60

Collins 32S-1, very good condition, works well \$ 345

Drake T4X-C, mostly a parts radio, missing a few items, will part
out

Hallicrafters HT-44, good+ condition \$ 175

Hallicrafters HT-37, good condition, unchecked \$ 90 you ship!!!

Johnson Viking Challenger, generally good condition, unchecked \$
70

Some power supplies available for the units that need them; they are not
included in the prices.

Thanks and 73,

George KE8RN

You don't need to buy Internet access to use free Internet e-mail.
Get completely free e-mail from Juno at <http://www.juno.com/getjuno.html>
or call Juno at (800) 654-JUNO [654-5866]

End of BOATANCHORS Digest 2408

>From ???@??? Mon Feb 01 03:00:24 1999
Message-Id: <199902010403.WAA22911@sco.theporch.com>
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 22:03:00 CST
From: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: BOATANCHORS digest 2409

BOATANCHORS Digest 2409

Topics covered in this issue include:

- 1) Re: Uh -- oh Zenith T0 woes...
by Lenox Carruth <carruth@geo-thermal.com>
- 2) Re: Scotch Tape on Panel
by Lenox Carruth <carruth@geo-thermal.com>
- 3) WTB: Bandmaster VFO
by Heinz und Hannelore Breuer <hbreuer@primus-online.de>
- 4) WTB: ARRL Handbooks
by Heinz und Hannelore Breuer <hbreuer@primus-online.de>
- 5) Re: Scotch Tape on Panel
by "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
- 6) Re: Bug problem solved
by "Roberta J. Barmore" <rbarmore@indy.net>
- 7) Re: End of Morse (long. . .)
by John R Bookout K7JB <k7jb@uswest.net>
- 8) RE: Scotch Tape on Panel
by Robert Newton <72250.1551@compuserve.com>
- 9) If this is Super Bowl week...
by MODSTEPH@ACS.EKU.EDU
- 10) Re: End of Morse HF.....
by Kargokult@aol.com
- 11) Re: Clutter Lullaby / The Other Shore
by "anthony w. deprato" <tdeprato@som-uky.campuscw.net>
- 12) Millen freq meter
by ail0@lehigh.edu (ARTHUR I. LARKY)
- 13) BA URL is a great site...
by "Herbert M. Rosenthal" <herbrose@lobo.net>
- 14) COUNTER DIAL
by Dave Jordan <wa3gin@erols.com>
- 15) FS Ranger power transformer & choke
by JONWEINER@aol.com
- 16) Need 6DC6 tubes
by zeitler@ibm.net
- 17) RE: Scotch Tape on Panel
by "John K9UWA" <k9uwa@cris.com>
- 18) Freebie: PS, pickup only 24401
by dave metz <metzd@cfw.com>

Message-ID: <36B4AB42.AD435B41@geo-thermal.com>

Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 13:13:06 -0600

From: Lenox Carruth <carruth@geo-thermal.com>

MIME-Version: 1.0

To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>

CC: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>

Subject: Re: Uh -- oh Zenith T0 woes...

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Joe, do not despair! I have repaired many pot metal and cast parts (the last being two broken crank handles for German WW-II field phones) by the following method:

Very carefully (!) drill a hole into each broken surface trying to get the holes approximately across from each other. Drill as deep as you dare but not too deep! Thickness of material, shape, etc. will determine how deep you can drill. Insert a short piece of music wire, nail, or similar steel that is smaller in diameter than the holes you drilled into the holes and check for fit. Fill the holes and coat the wire and broken surface with a filled epoxy such as JB Weld. Push the surfaces together with the wire in the holes very firmly so that they mate perfectly. Be sure that they stay that way until the epoxy hardens. You can use a paper towel to wipe off the excess epoxy immediately after pressing the surfaces together. On items as large as the crank handles mentioned above, I drilled two holes in each side and inserted two short pieces cut from a 4d nail. In that case, I sanded and repainted the handles and you cannot tell that they were ever broken. They also function as new. With small drills, you can do this in very small parts. Just be careful and take your time.

Give it a try - you have nothing to lose! (I was tempted to say that you have nothing to fear but fear itself!)

--

Lenox

Lenox Carruth Dallas, TX carruth@geo-thermal.com
Collector of WW-II Communications Equipment and Memorabilia

Wanted: TCS-14 Transmitter, TBX, BD-71, Sextant

Message-ID: <36B4AC27.75597B69@geo-thermal.com>

Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 13:16:55 -0600
From: Lenox Carruth <carruth@geo-thermal.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
CC: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Scotch Tape on Panel
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Charles,

Try Goo Gone. You will probably need to soak it for a while - maybe a long while!! It has worked for me with Scotch tape and masking tape. Old masking tape can take some soaking though. The tape itself will usually come off easily if it is old Scotch tape but the glue stays on the panel. Soak the glue and it will eventually come off. Good luck!

Charles Moody wrote:

> Friends of Firebottles: I have a pretty pristine Heath SB-200, but the
> original owner Scotch taped a note on the front panel. I'm having a time
> trying to get the old tape off without damaging or discoloring the panel.

--

Lenox

Lenox Carruth Dallas, TX carruth@geo-thermal.com
Collector of WW-II Communications Equipment and Memorabilia

Wanted: TCS-14 Transmitter, TBX, BD-71, Sextant

Message-ID: <36B4A12E.2DF6@primus-online.de>
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 19:30:48 +0100
From: Heinz und Hannelore Breuer <hbreuer@primus-online.de>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: WTB: Bandmaster VFO
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I got a nice Bandmaster Deluxe. Now I need a VFO and a power supply. Any out there looking for a good home?

73

Heinz - KF6FNC

Message-ID: <36B4AF77.3EE7@primus-online.de>
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 20:31:48 +0100
From: Heinz und Hannelore Breuer <hbreuer@primus-online.de>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: WTB: ARRL Handbooks
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I am looking for the following ARRL handbooks to complete
my collection:

any before 1933

1935

1939

1941

1960

73

Heinz - KF6FNC

Message-Id: <199901312039.MAA26734@mail-gw5.pacbell.net>
From: "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Scotch Tape on Panel
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 12:45:11 -0800
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hi Charles;

> Scotch taped a note on the front panel. I'm having a time
> trying to get the old tape off without damaging or discoloring the
panel.....

As a one time calibration technician I had to master the art of removing
calibration stickers without gouging up the front panels of test equipment.

Removing stickers and tape that have been on for 20 to 40 years poses a
real challenge but the method I learned still works best. Place the gear
so that the panel with the sticker is horizontal so that the solvent you
will apply doesn't run off. Start with (you guessed it!) WD-40 and let it
soak in for a while. Take an acid brush or similar sturdy bristle brush
and trim the bristles down to 3/16 to 1/4 inch in length. Using the brush
sort of like a push broom, start working the edge of the sticker/tape to

see if the adhesive is dissolving. Use the brush to roll the sticker back gradually as the adhesive dissolves. If you want to risk dissolving the paint you can use a stronger solvent like alcohol, acetone, toluene, carburetor cleaner, etc. (you can apply some solvent with a Q-tip to an area of paint behind a knob to test the paint's solvency). If the sticker refuses to budge the next step is to destroy it with concerted scrubbing so that you wear the sticker itself away. A Popsicle stick with a squared off end makes a good scrubber that won't scrape the paint. Eventually you will get down to the hardened adhesive remaining. Let the solvent do its work and keep scrubbing (heat is not much help because the solvent dries fast and you don't want to ignite the fumes using a heat gun!). There is a commercial tape adhesive remover available in hardware stores but it works well in some situations and poorly in others I've been told, I don't remember its name. Unfortunately, the adhesive on old stickers and tape discolors paint and also because paint fades a "shadow" remains where the sticker resided. Sadly, some paints are damaged by tape adhesive and removing the tape just reveals ugly scars.

Arden Allen KB6NAX Vallejo, CA gumbear@pacbell.net

Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 16:03:03 -0500 (EST)
From: "Roberta J. Barmore" <rbarmore@indy.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
cc: glowbugs@piobaire.mines.uidaho.edu
Subject: Re: Bug problem solved
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.96.990131160119.4759D-100000@indy2>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

LOWER bearing, darn it! I'd say I should'a stood in bed but that'd only sound all the worse....

KB9GKX "RJ" rbarmore@indy.net Roberta J. (Bobbi) Barmore
FISTS #3388 * G-QRP #10001 * ARRL * RSGB * WIA
Appreciator Of Vacuum-Tube Ham Gear and Vintage Keys

Message-ID: <36B4D30C.7DDF6395@ptld.uswest.net>
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 14:02:52 -0800
From: John R Bookout K7JB <k7jb@uswest.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
CC: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: End of Morse (long. . .)
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hey Gang:

This sounds like good news. Since they will be using satellite based system, they will no longer have need for the HF band. Hmmmmmmmmmm. We should petition the FCC for those abandon frequency bands. Sounds good to me. What do you think?

73's JB

Carl Yaffey wrote:

```
>
> =====
> ==
>
> The Economist, Jan. 23, 1999
> SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
>
> ... --- ... .-. .. .---. (SOS, RIP)
>
> Morse code is being replaced by a new satellite-based system for sending
> distress calls at sea. Its dots and dashes have had a good run for their
> money
>
> "Calling all. This is our last cry before our eternal silence."
>
> Surprisingly this message, which flashed over the airwaves in the dots
> and dashes of Morse code on January 31st 1997, was not a desperate
> transmission by a radio operator on a sinking ship. Rather, it was a
> message signalling the end of the use of Morse code for distress calls
> in French waters. Since 1992 countries around the world have been
> decommissioning their Morse equipment with similar (if less poetic)
> sign-offs, as the world's shipping switches over to a new satellite-
> based arrangement, the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System.
> The final deadline for the switch-over to GMDSS is February 1st, a
> date that is widely seen as the end of an era.
>
> For although dots and dashes will not die out altogether -- they will,
> for example, continue to be used by amateur radio operators, spies,
> and some members of the armed forces -- the switch to GMDSS marks the
> end of the last significant international use of Morse. The code has,
> however, had a good history. From its origins in 1832, when an
> American inventor called Samuel Morse first started scribbling in his
> notebook, it grew to become the global standard for sending messages
> along wires and, later, over the airwaves. Morse code was, in effect,
> the network protocol for the world's first Internet: the international
> telegraph network, whose cables trussed up the globe in the second
```

> half of the 19th century.
>
> The mother of all networks:
>
> Appropriately for a technology commonly associated with radio operators on
> sinking ships, the idea of Morse code is said to have occurred to Samuel
> Morse while he was on board a ship crossing the Atlantic. At the time
> Morse was a painter and occasional inventor, but when another of the
> ship's passengers informed him of recent advances in electrical theory,
> Morse was suddenly taken with the idea of building an electric telegraph.
>
> Other inventors had been trying to do just that for the best part of a
> century. Morse succeeded and is now remembered as "the father of the
> telegraph" partly thanks to his singlemindedness -- it was 12 years, for
> example, before he secured money from Congress to build his first
> telegraph line -- but also for technical reasons. Compared with rival
> electric telegraph designs, such as the needle telegraph developed by
> William Cooke and Charles Wheatstone in Britain, Morse's design was very
> simple: it required little more than a "key" (essentially, a spring-loaded
> switch) to send messages, a clicking "sounder" to receive them, and a wire
> to link the two. But although Morse's hardware was simple, there was a
> catch: in order to use his equipment, operators had to learn the special
> code of dots and dashes that still bears his name.
>
> Originally, Morse had not intended to use combinations of dots and dashes
> to represent individual letters. His first code, sketched in his notebook
> during that transatlantic voyage, used dots and dashes to represent the
> digits 0 to 9. Morse's idea was that messages would consist of strings of
> numbers corresponding to words and phrases in a special numbered
> dictionary. But Morse later abandoned this scheme and, with the help of
> an associate, Alfred Vail, devised the Morse alphabet, which could be used
> to spell out messages a letter at a time in dots and dashes.
>
> At first, the need to learn this complicated-looking code made Morse's
> telegraph seem impossibly tricky compared with other, more user-friendly
> designs. Cooke's and Wheatstone's telegraph, for example, used five
> needles to pick out letters on a diamond-shaped grid. But although this
> meant that anyone could use it, it also required five wires between
> telegraph stations. Morse's telegraph needed only one. And some people,
> it soon transpired, had a natural facility for Morse code.
>
> As electric telegraphy took off in the early 1850s, the Morse telegraph
> quickly became dominant. It was adopted as the European standard in 1851,
> allowing direct connections between the telegraph networks of different
> countries. (Britain chose not to participate, sticking with needle
> telegraphs for a few more years.) By this time Morse code had been revised
> to allow for accents and other foreign characters, resulting in a split
> between American and International Morse that continues to this day. On

> international submarine cables, left and right swings of a light-beam
> reflected from a tiny rotating mirror were used to represent dots and
> dashes.
>
> Meanwhile a distinct telegraphic subculture was emerging, with its own
> customs and vocabulary, and a hierarchy based on the speed at which
> operators could send and receive Morse code. First-class operators, who
> could send and receive at speeds of up to 45 words a minute, handled press
> traffic, securing the best-paid jobs in big cities. At the bottom of the
> pile were slow, inexperienced rural operators, many of whom worked the
> wires as part-timers. As their Morse code improved, however, rural
> operators found that their new-found skill was a passport to better pay in
> a city job. Telegraphers soon swelled the ranks of the emerging middle
> classes.
>
> Telegraphy was also deemed suitable work for women. By 1870, a third of
> the operators in the Western Union office in New York, the largest
> telegraph office in America, were female. Just as skilled operators found
> that they could recognise each other over the wires from their style of
> Morse code, many operators claimed to be able to recognise women
> operators. Inevitably, romances were initiated over the wires -- just as
> they are today by e-mail. There were even a handful of weddings by
> telegraph.
>
> In a dramatic ceremony in 1871, Morse himself said goodbye to the global
> community of telegraphers he had brought into being. After a lavish
> banquet and many adulatory speeches, Morse sat down behind an operator's
> table and, placing his finger on a key connected to every telegraph wire
> in America, tapped out his final farewell to a standing ovation. By the
> time of his death in 1872, the world was well and truly wired: more than
> 650,000 miles of telegraph line and 30,000 miles of submarine cable were
> throbbing with Morse code; and 20,000 towns and villages were connected to
> the global network. Just as the Internet is today often called an
> "information superhighway", the telegraph was described in its day as an
> "instantaneous highway of thought".
>
> But by the 1890s the Morse telegraph's heyday as a cutting-edge technology
> was coming to an end, with the invention of the telephone and the rise of
> automatic telegraphs, precursors of the teleprinter, neither of which
> required specialist skills to operate. Morse code, however, was about to
> be given a new lease of life thanks to another new technology: wireless.
>
> Following the invention of radiotelegraphy by Guglielmo Marconi in 1896,
> its potential for use at sea quickly became apparent. For the first time,
> ships could communicate with each other, and with the shore, whatever the
> weather and even when out of visual range. In 1897 Marconi successfully
> sent Morse code messages between a shore station and an Italian warship
> 19km (12 miles) away. The first sea rescue after a distress call sent by

> radiotelegraph took place in 1899, when a lightship in the Dover Straits
> reported the grounding of Elbe, a steamship. Two years later, Marconi
> sent the first transatlantic radio signal: three dots, the letter "S" in
> Morse code. By 1910, Morse radio equipment was commonplace on ships.
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> The sinking of the Titanic in 1912, however, highlighted the need for
> radio operators to listen at all times for distress signals. After the
> disaster it emerged that the liner Californian had been only a few miles
> away, and that hundreds of lives might have been saved had the
> Californian's radio operator been on duty and so able to receive the
> Titanic's "SOS" distress call. At the first International Convention for
> Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), held in London in 1914, it was agreed that
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> can install the equipment if they wish.) Under GMDSS, anyone on board a
> ship in distress merely has to press a button to send a distress call
> containing the vessel's identification number and its precise location --
> there is no need for a skilled Morse operator. And so, after nearly 170
> years, Morse code will finally slip beneath the waves.
>
> Over and out:
>
> As communications protocols go, Morse has lasted a surprisingly long time
> - -- admittedly with a few tweaks here and there. So how might its modern
> descendant, the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP), fare in comparison? TCP/IP
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> stature in the Internet world who is often known as the "father of the
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>
> As with Morse code before it, TCP/IP is being improved to respond to new
> challenges and technologies. Its addressing system is now being
> overhauled to make room for billions of additional connections, to allow
> for the wireless devices expected to proliferate over coming years and to
> enable even household appliances to go online. Mr Cerf is also working on
> how to extend the Internet to such other places as the moon and Mars,
> since the time delays as radio signals travel through space make the
> current protocol unsuitable.
>

> Further improvements will follow: indeed, since it is spoken by computers,
> not humans, TCP/IP is easier to adapt than was Morse. Even so, in today's
> fast-changing computer world, it seems unlikely that TCP/IP will remain in
> continuous use for anything like as long as the century and a half managed
> by Morse code, its distant digital ancestor.

--

Best 73's

[K7JB is looking for a 30S1 for his Collins S-line station.]

John K7JB

Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 17:26:33 -0500
From: Robert Newton <72250.1551@compuserve.com>
Subject: RE: Scotch Tape on Panel
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-ID: <199901311726_MC2-68AB-E809@compuserve.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

> . . .I have a pretty pristine Heath SB-200, but the
>original owner Scotch taped a note on the front panel. I'm having a tim=
e
>trying to get the old tape off without damaging or discoloring the panel=
. . .
>Thanks, Charles, N4PI

For what it is worth, one method that seems to work for me with any
kind of tape (Scotch, masking, etc.) is to use some Scotch tape to
clean off the tape residue. You just take a piece and dab the sticky
side on the residue until it is clean. Keep using clean pieces of
tape. Takes some time if the residue is old but has worked fairly
well for me. To give credit where credit is due, my wife came up
with the idea some years ago to remove the residue of price stickers
on dishes, etc.

Bob Newton W5RN
Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA

From: MODSTEPH@ACS.EKU.EDU
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 17:49:11 -0500 (EST)
Subject: If this is Super Bowl week...

To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-id: <01J776KR8Q36007AIF@ACS.EKU.EDU>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; CHARSET=US-ASCII

...then one week from today - Sunday, February 7 - is the next
SUPER IMPORTANT BA EVENT, the Winter Classic Radio Exchange contest,
featuring many of the critters we have been discussing on the list,
and featuring many of the people we also find here.

So --

Enjoy the Super Bowl --

And when it is over, you have the anticipatory glow of knowing
that THE event is only one week away the next "CX." Starting at 2000
UTC (3 PM EST Sunday) and ending 0500 UTC 8 Feb (midnight Sunday EST,
the latter for dummies like me who have been having trouble converting
from UTC).

And if you did NOT get the announcement posted to the list about
a month ago, let me know and I'll send you one individually.

73 and CU in CX,

Al N5AIT
modsteph@acs.eku.edu

From: Kargokult@aol.com
Message-ID: <eaa13b82.36b4df18@aol.com>
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 17:54:16 EST
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Subject: Re: End of Morse HF.....
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

In a message dated 99-01-31 17:01:04 EST,
k7jb@uswest.net writes:

> Since they will be using satellite based
> system, they will no longer have need for the HF band. We
> should petition the FCC for those abandon frequency bands.

--yes, starting with the old shortrange marine band, 2 - 3 mc/s.
i think there's next to no usage nowadays. and still a good bit

of olde gear around that still wants to serve.
hue

Message-Id: <3.0.5.32.19990131181902.00814a00@mail.som-uky.campuscw.net>
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 18:19:02 -0500
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: "anthony w. deprato" <tdeprato@som-uky.campuscw.net>
Subject: Re: Clutter Lullaby / The Other Shore
Cc: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

"The Other Shore" sounds like a white Appalachain ditty done by "Deliverance
inbreds." But a kink appears. Note some of lyrics

I FOR ONE FIND YOUR REFERANCE VERY OFF COLOR AND BEING BORN AND RAISED IN
KENTUCKY FEEL OFENDED BY IT.
Tony DePrato WA4JQS / VP8BZL

Message-Id: <199902010039.TAA63342@ns3-1.CC.Lehigh.EDU>
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 19:39:16 EST
From: ail0@lehigh.edu (ARTHUR I. LARKY)
Subject: Millen freq meter
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
CC: ail0@larky.com

I have some questions about the item below:

(1) Was it supplied for use with some particular piece(s) of
equipment? (I know how it is used.)

(2) What's it worth?

(3) Does anyone want to buy it?

Art K3HBA

Millen Frequency Meter

Label on front side:

Signal Corps U.S. ARMY
FREQUENCY METER SET I-129-B (ABSORPTION TYPE)
 order no. 30949-Phila=43
JAMES MILLEN MFG. CO. INC.

red stamp: WHP-11-52

Units inside the case marked as follows:

METER FREQUENCY
NO. 1 METER SET I-129-B

Scale is marked: 1.5 - 3.5 MEGACYCLES

JAMES MILLEN MALDEN, MASS
MFG, CO. INC. U.S.A.

Scale is marked: 3.5 - 8 MEGACYCLES

JAMES MILLEN MALDEN, MASS
MFG, CO. INC. U.S.A.

Scale is marked: 8 - 18.5 MEGACYCLES

JAMES MILLEN MALDEN, MASS
MFG, CO. INC. U.S.A.

Scale is marked: 18 - 41 MEGACYCLES

Olive drab crackle metal case - condition: dirty, no dents
Case is 5" H x 12 3/4" W x 3" D with metal handle on top
Latched cover w/2 hinges opens to reveal the four units
in (metal) fitted compartments, Cover has internal cut-outs
for the knobs. Each unit consists of a Millen variable
capacitor, a coil projecting coil and an indicator lamp
which like a miniture neon. The capacitor, coil and lamp
are encased in plastic. The lamp on the 8 - 18.5 Megacycle
unit appears broken.

Condition of the units: dusty; not tested.
Weight: 5 lbs, not packed.

Message-ID: <36B4FBAE.3E5A@lobo.net>
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 17:56:23 -0700
From: "Herbert M. Rosenthal" <herbrose@lobo.net>

MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: BA URL is a great site...
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Thanks, gang,

Reference my request for help with my 'new' Tektronics 130 L-C Meter;
I've had 7 replies since it was posted yda, and I couldn't be happier
with all the offers for manual copies, info, etc.

I am covered, so no more replies are needed. I thank you.

I'd like to reciprocate by offering a copy of the Measurements Lab Model
59 GDO if anyone needs one. This is about as odd a thing I have to
offer. But the junkboxes are reasonably full-have a gazillion old TX
micas, etc, so feel free... and two good surplus stores here in
Albuquerque to shop for you...

Herb Rosenthal W5AN
herbrose@lobo.net

Thanks to all

Message-ID: <36B508AB.B99854CC@erols.com>
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 20:51:39 -0500
From: Dave Jordan <wa3gin@erols.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: COUNTER DIAL
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hi Folks,

I'm in search of an E. F. Johnson Company, Waseca, Minnesota, counter
dial Cat. No. 116-208-4.

Please email direct.

Thanks,
dave

From: JONWEINER@aol.com
Message-ID: <abc54ada.36b50e53@aol.com>

Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 21:15:47 EST
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Subject: FS Ranger power transformer & choke
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

I have for sale a power transformer and choke for a Johnson Ranger. Price for both is \$50., plus shipping.

Jon, K1VVC
Greenville, SC

From: zeitler@ibm.net
Message-ID: <000a01be4d91\$62d55f60\$87292581@km3g>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Need 6DC6 tubes
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 19:17:20 -0800
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I need two 6DC6 tubes. Any help greatly appreciated.

Lane
Ku7i
San Diego

Message-Id: <199902010324.WAA04093@cliff.concentric.net>
From: "John K9UWA" <k9uwa@cris.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 22:25:54 +0000
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT
Subject: RE: Scotch Tape on Panel

> . . .I have a pretty pristine Heath SB-200, but the
>original owner Scotch taped a note on the front panel. I'm having a time
>trying to get the old tape off without damaging or discoloring the panel.
> . .
>Thanks, Charles, N4PI

OK just paid the bill tonite for 2 bottles of this wonder stuff....Wife
had some at work and it works!!

At-Tack
The Fast & Effective Label Tape & Adhesive Remover
100% Organic
No Hazardous Chlorinated Solvents

(Wife uses it in a Medical Office)

comes in 8 oz bottle

Ordered from

UAL
650 Columbia St.
po box 2216
Brea , CA
92822

Works for me
John K9UWA
John Goller, K9UWA & Jean Goller, N9PXF
Antique Radio Restorations
k9uwa@cris.com
k9uwa@concentric.net

<http://www.concentric.com/~k9uwa/>

Message-Id: <2.2.32.19990201040050.006f9250@mail.cfw.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Date: Sun, 31 Jan 1999 23:00:50 -0500
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: dave metz <metzd@cfw.com>
Subject: Freebie: PS, pickup only 24401

I have two power supplies from Wang printers. While not hollow state, they could qualify as a boatanchor of perhaps 50 lbs each and put out something like 8.5 volts DC with a huge transformer and some major sized electrolytics. I acquired them because they were headed to the dumpster next door. There is no way I can fathom any useable parts for my interests except the 10-12 pin Jones connector with both the male and female connector still attached. So with a rules of Ware approach, they are free for pickup only with preference given to those who have helped me in the past or a heck of a good story as to how one intends to use them. QTH: Staunton, Va. along I-81 at the north intersection of I-64. I would like to have pickup in the next 6 weeks or so.

73's
dave

End of BOATANCHORS Digest 2409
